

RUSSIANS GAIN TWO HEIGHTS IN CARPATHIANS

Break Through Barbed Wire Entanglements of Foe in Mountains.

BLACK SEA FLEET SINKS FOUR SHIPS

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PETROGRAD, April 16.—The Russians continue to clear the heights of the Carpathians, according to the official statement of the general staff made public to-night. The most recent additions were the important heights between the village of Telepoca and Zuelia, which were taken in a surprise attack, in which numerous prisoners were captured.

The general advance into Hungary cannot now be developed with any degree of rapidity because of the breaking up of the winter, which is filling the streams of the valleys and the roads with torrents of melted snow. However, the delay will afford opportunity for the Russian forces to have everything in readiness for the descent when the time comes.

The statement to-night also gives a favorable report of the operation of the warships of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which are picking up or sinking Turkish coal and supply steamers, as well as bombarding the batteries guarding the approach to Constantinople. The statement follows:

In the Carpathians our troops are approaching the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy between the village of Telepoca and Zuelia, which were taken in a surprise attack, in which numerous prisoners were captured. The enemy made a counter-attack and the fighting still continues. The enemy made fruitless attacks near the village of Zuelia, in the direction of Hostok Pass, on the heights occupied by the Russians.

We successfully repulsed persistent attacks by the enemy in the direction of Hostok Pass, on the heights occupied by the Russians. Reports received from various sectors of the Carpathian front show that everywhere the roads are in a bad state owing to the thaw and swollen rivers.

The situation is unchanged on the west front of the Carpathian battle line.

In the Black Sea yesterday our destroyers sank four Turkish steamships, two laden with coal, and several sailing vessels off the Anatolian coast. The fleet also exchanged fire with the Zungulduk batteries.

HOLD RUSSIANS BACK.

Austrians and Germans Check Invasion, Vienna Reports.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
VIENNA, April 16.—Austrian and German forces still hold the Russians back in the Carpathians, according to the official statement issued to-night, which says:

In Poland: The attack of the Russians near Biogic, east of Petrokov, was repulsed.

On the lower Nida: A Russian munition depot was fired by our artillery and a number of Russian trenches, which were taken under cover of the fire of our artillery, were abandoned by the enemy in a hurried flight in which he suffered heavy losses.

In the Carpathians: There were only isolated engagements in the wooded heights. As usual the Russian infantry were repulsed with heavy losses, and when advancing we took 450 prisoners.

In the valley of the Strij: We took 200 prisoners in engagements of a local character.

TURKS' OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

Movement Attempted in Artvin District Stopped by Russians.

PETROGRAD, April 16.—The following official report was received to-day from the Caucasus:

On April 13 artillery and infantry firing occurred in the coast region. In the Artvin district the Turks attempted an offensive movement which was repulsed. On April 14 rifle firing occurred between our scouts and the Turks. The rest of the front is not changed.

WANT APPLE CARGOES FREED.

U. S. Shippers Seek Release of Ships Detained by British.

LONDON, April 16.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul-General, has asked the British Government to grant special treatment to ships carrying American apples which are detained in British ports. The Consul-General explained that while the apples are in the voyage they deteriorate rapidly in port because of insufficient ventilation in the holds, and said that Oregon and Washington apple growers would be heavy losers unless the cargoes were released quickly.

The American steamship *Seagrana*, from New York for Rotterdam and now laid at Deal, and the Norwegian steamship *Albis*, from New York, are among the vessels detained. The *Albis* is detained at Middlesbrough, the *Seagrana* at Kirkwall and then at Barrow, and the *Kronprinz* ship, which was held for some time at Kirkwall, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday.

The American steamers *Llama* and *Muskogee*, with oil from American ports, which were taken into Kirkwall on April 4 and 7 respectively, have been released and are on their way to Copenhagen.

WOULD SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS

French Ship Owner Urges Retaliation for Submarine War.

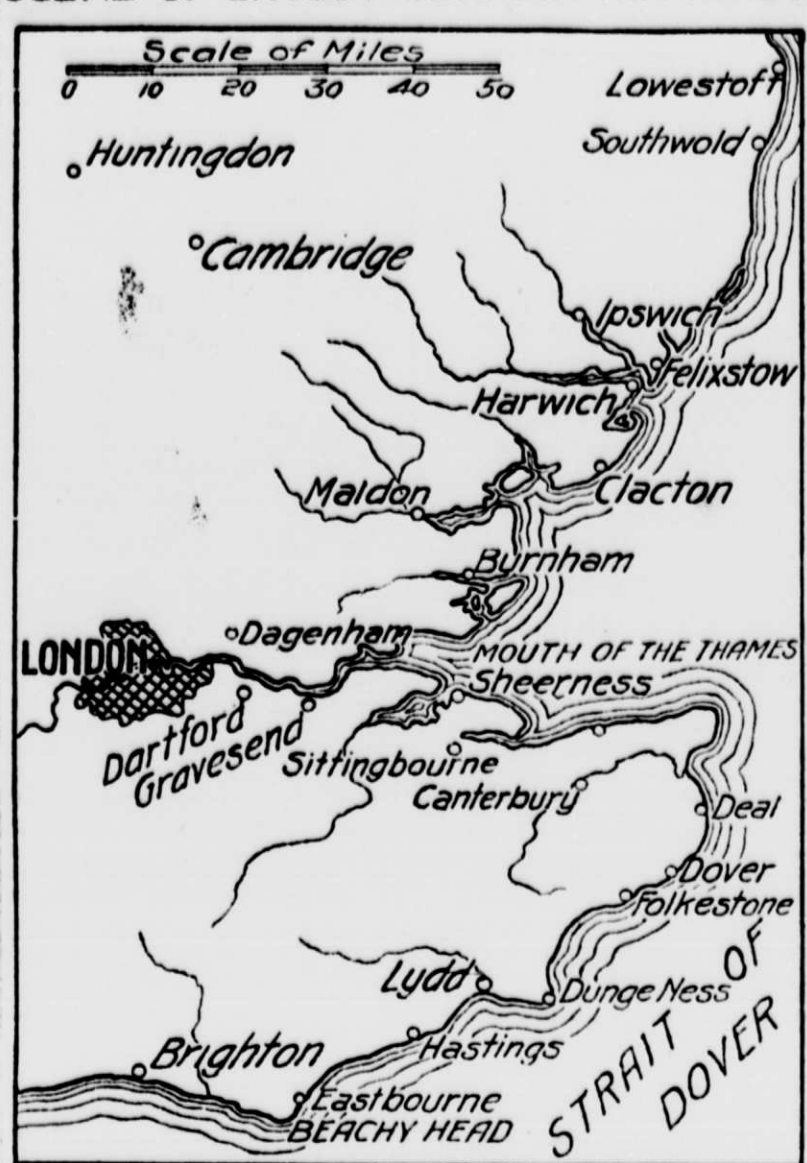
SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, April 16.—The Government has taken under consideration a suggestion made by M. Lequand de Meaux, president of the Maritime Shippers' Association, that the Minister of Marine replace each merchant vessel owned by the Allies and sunk by a German submarine by a vessel of corresponding size from the German merchantmen detained at French ports. There are now 278 such German vessels under detention in French ports.

M. de Meaux argues that such a course would cause German shipowners to urge the German Government to stop the method of warfare by which the Allies would be taken by the French.

No action will be taken by the French authorities on the suggestion until conference have been held with the British Admiralty.

New Russian Envoy to Rome.
LONDON, April 16.—Michele de Giera, former Russian Ambassador in Turkey, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuters Agency.

SCENE OF LATEST GERMAN AIR RAIDS



The scene of the latest German air raid was the county of Kent, southeast of London, bombs being dropped at or near the following towns: Canterbury, Eastchurch, Faversham, Sittingbourne (30 miles from London) and Sheerness.

FOURTH AIR RAID MADE ON ENGLAND IN 24 HOURS

Continued from First Page.

and motorcycle men are stationed at various points to keep watch.

Colchester, a city of slightly more than 40,000 people, received a visit from German aeroplanes on February 20. At that time only one bomb was dropped. It fell in the back yard of the home of Sgt. Rabjohn of the Hussars without doing any more damage than shattering glass and sprinkling the house with shrapnel bullets.

Colchester is the permanent home of the Essex regiment, which has a fine barracks. The more important city, which is at the mouth of the Stour, is Harwich, which was attacked last November 13. Important forts, redoubts and a marked battery are located there.

GORGAS MAY YET FIGHT THE TYPHUS IN SERBIA

Would Have to Reject Rockefeller Offer—Hundreds Dying of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Reports reaching the United States tending to show an appalling state of affairs in Serbia due to the ravages of typhus fever have made a profound impression on officials here and may result in Major-General William C. Gorgas, who is in command of the medical campaign in the disease-stricken country.

It was made known at the War Department that Gen. Gorgas has not given serious consideration to the invitation extended to him by the Rockefeller Foundation to accept a position as its general adviser in sanitary matters. The statement was made in an authoritative source that Gen. Gorgas might consider going to Serbia if he were convinced that an opportunity would be afforded him to perform a service for humanity in a large way.

The acceptance of such service would necessitate a sacrifice of Gen. Gorgas's position in the army, as under the regulations his attachment to troops in a foreign country would compel him to resign. The Rockefeller Foundation, which is headed by John D. Rockefeller, is offering to pay Gen. Gorgas's expenses and to provide him with a staff of medical personnel.

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SAY FRENCH USE ASPHYXIATING BOMB

German Also Accuse Foe's Infantry of Firing Explosive Cartridges.

DESTROYERS SILENCED

French Aviators Drop Forty Bombs on Maixieres-les-Metz, Causing Damage.

WIN BATTLE IN THE AIR

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, April 16.—French aviators dropped scores of bombs to-day on an electric plant near the great German fortress of Metz, to which it supplies light and power. The bombs, according to the official communiqué issued to-night, hit the mark and caused great damage. The French flying corps was busy also at several other places during the day. The aviators who attacked the Metz supply station had a battle in the air with three German fliers and the latter were forced to descend.

The night communiqué follows: "Notre base de Lorette the Germans attempted to deliver three counter attacks, each preceded by a violent bombardment. All were stopped at the start."

The Germans counter attacked also at Les Eparges, but without success.

In the Mortain wood there was another fighting. We reduced their batteries to silence and blew up an ammunition depot.

Our aviators showed great activity. Ten bombs were dropped on the railway workshop at Leopoldsdorff, east of Burgundy, where shells are manufactured. Ten bombs were dropped on the powder magazine at Borsdorf. Six of them struck their objective, causing great clouds of red flame and smoke to rise. The aeroplanes were struck by pieces of shrapnel and returned safely.

Forty bombs were dropped on the central electric plant at Maixieres-les-Metz, about ten miles north of Metz. Six of them struck their objective, causing great clouds of red flame and smoke to rise. The aeroplanes were struck by pieces of shrapnel and returned safely.

Our aviators while returning met three German aeroplanes, which they pursued and forced to land. Our squadron returned safely, although slightly damaged by the Metz fliers.

The afternoon communiqué, which told of continued quiet on the front in France, is as follows:

There has been no new action on the front since the communiqué of last night.

Our artillery brought down yesterday afternoon an aeroplane, which fell before the British line and behind the German trenches to the north of Ypres.

The communiqué also reported that the British had brought down a German aeroplane on the night of April 15.

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METZ SUPPLY PLANT RAIDED BY FLIERS

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HOLLAND MAY BE NEAR ENTERING WAR

Sinking of the Katwijk by German Submarine Rouses Indignation.

PAPERS URGE CALMNESS

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 17.—The *Daily Mail* correspondent at The Hague says that special conferences are being held here between the Netherlands Foreign Office and the Ministry of Marine and evidence is being taken regarding the sinking of the steamship Katwijk, with special reference to establishing the nationality of the submarine.

The under water vessel tried to conceal her identity. It is expected that Holland will make a strong protest to Germany and demand reparation.

The German Government has undertaken an investigation of the sinking of the Dutch steamship Katwijk by a German submarine on the night of April 14, according to a despatch from Reuters correspondent in Berlin. The Netherlands Ministry of Marine has published a report of the sinking of the vessel, based on an examination of Capt. Teunissen and the crew of the Katwijk.

"The captain and crew in twenty fathoms of water seven miles west of the North Hinder lightship. The bodies of the captain and crew were found, as well as two electric lamps illuminating the flags (red and aft, fifteen and ten feet in length, respectively). Between the bodies were the words 'Katwijk, Rotterdam'."

"The second mate and two sailors were found on the deck, but the third mate was on deck. Suddenly a heavy shock was felt and the mate observed a column of water on the port side. The launch was thrown out and fire started immediately."

"The captain and crew hastened on deck and took to the boats, but the launch was overturned for some time. Suddenly they observed a submarine emerging, showing no number, and with none of the crew visible. The launch was thrown out and fire started immediately."

"The Katwijk disappeared beneath the water in twenty minutes and the boats were rowed to the lightship."

The Amsterdam newspapers continue to express indignation at the loss of the Katwijk. In their comment on the sinking of the Dutch steamship Katwijk by a German submarine.

This attack on Holland is of such a nature as to give us a complete right to draw the sword and join the opponents of the German cause. If this can be accomplished, the Government still hopes that it can be done. Another important consideration is the weather conditions in the North Sea. The cold is intense and snow and ice still close the mountain passes.

Meanwhile the officers of the troops on border patrol are holding their men closely in check in order that incidents which might force the Government's hand may be avoided.

The main difficulty now is to keep the situation calm. It is expected that the Government will make a strong protest to Germany and demand reparation.

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